Vor XLVIII.... No 15, 192.

## FUNERAL OF THE EMPEROR. RUMORS OF INDICTMENTS.

A SIMPLE AND QUIET CEREMONY.

THE BODY LAID TO REST IN FRIEDRICHS-KIRCHE-NO SERMON PREACHED-PRINCE BISMARCK TOO FATIGUED TO ATTEND.

Potsdam, June 18 .- The second mortuary serover the body of the Emperor Frederick was eld at the Friedrichskron Castle last evening. Dr. Koegel, court chaplain, officiated. Emperor William and the Empress, the Dowager Empresses Augusta and Victoria, all the members of the German Imperial and Royal families and the entire household were present. At the conclusion of the service the coffin was closed in the presence of the Emperor, Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode, Court Chamberlain; Dr. Friedberg, Prussian Minister of Justice, and the others who had been bidden to the ceremony, and was then placed on the same state bier used at the funeral of Emperor William.

At 9:15 o'clock this morning Potsdam was in mourning, and emblems of grief were to be seen everywhere. All the way from the eastle to the Friedrichskirche, where the funeral was to take place, torches and cressets were seen. Here and there rose huge flagstaffs and poles bearing banners with mourning devices. The troops which were to take part in the funeral ceremony were already mustering. They comprised the entire garrison at Potsdam and a portion of the Berlin and Spandau garrisons. They consisted of one combined infantry battalion, two combined cavalry squadrons, two combined batteries of artillery, a regiment of the Guard Corps from Berlin, and similar combined battalions and batteries from Spandau.

The railway stations at Berlin and Potsdam were closed against the public. Crowds gathered outside these buildings, and soldiers and police were posted all around the stations to keep back the people. The Friedrichskron Palace was guarded

SIMPLE FUNERAL SERVICES. At 10:30 o'clock the troops assumed their posi-

tions, and the various dignitaries, deputations and warriors' associations proceeded to their places. The ceremonies at the Friedrichskron Castle began with the performance of Bach's " Bald rufst Du mich zu hohren Frieden." Then the chorale "Jesus mein Zuversicht" was sung. As the last strains died away Chaplain Koegel arose and offered a prayer, in which he alluded in feeling terms to the double grievous visitation upon the Imperial house and upon the nation. He thanked God for all He had done for the departed monarch and implored Heavenly consolation for the sorely tried members of the Imperial family and for the nation. The chorale "Wenn Ich einmal soll scheiden" was then sung. after which the coffin was removed from the eastle and placed on the funeral car, the choir meanwhile singing "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The commanders of twelve regiments of which the late Emperor was the chief officer, carried the coffin to the hearse. Eight majors

hen took the horses by the bridles and the procession started for the church.

In the procession from the castle to the church the Prince of Wales walked with the Emperor and the King of Saxony. Among those who took part in the procession were Prince Henry, second son of the deceased Emperor; the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and the Generals of the Army, headed by Count von Moltke, who carried a marshal's staff. Bodies of the Prussian Corps of the Guard, and the Dragoon Guard brought up the rear of the procession.

PRINCE BISMARCK NOT PRESENT

Prince Bismarck did not, as he intended doing, attend the funeral of the Emperor. He is so exhausted by the excitement which he has recently undergone that he is compelled to rest, and Emperor William expressly commanded him to spare mself from attending the funeral.

Upon arriving at the church, the mourners took the seats assigned to them. After the service, Chaplain Koegel pronounced the benediction. There was no sermon, this being in accordance with the late Emperor's wishes. After the firing of volleys and minute guns by the troops the mourners took their departure. Before leaving the church the widowed Empress bent over the coffin and took a sciemn farewell look at her dead husband's face. Court Preacher Persus repeated the closing prayer and the choir intoned is direct.

dirge. The funeral ceremonies ended shortly before

1 o'clock.

A dinner was given at the Castle this evening.
Covers were laid for 160 guests. The Emperor,
visiting royalties and their suites were present.
The facade of the Brandenburg Gate bears

the inscription: 1831-The Last Greeting of His Grateful Native City-1898

WILLIAM II. TO HIS PEOPLE. THE NEW EMPEROR PROMISES TO BE A JUST AND CLEMENT PRINCE.
Berlin, June 18.—The following is Emperor Will-

lam's proclamation issued to-day: decree has once more plunged us into the most

polynant sorrow. The temb has scarcely closed over my never-to-be-forgotten grandfather, when His Majesty, my warmly leved father, is also called from this life into everlasting peace. The heroic energy, prompted by the Christian self-sacrifice with which, despite his suffering, he knew how to fulfil his kngly duties, seemed to justify the hope that he would be preserved to the Fatherland still longer. God willed differently. The royal sufferer, whose heart beat responsive to all, was great and beautiful. He only had a few months granted to him to display on the throne the noble qualities of mind and heart play on the throne the noble quantities of mine which won him the love of his people. The virtues which adorned him and the victories which he achieved on the battlefield will remain a grateful remembrance as long as German hearts beat. An imperishable glory will illumine his chivalrous figure in the history of the Fatherland. Called to the throne of my fathers, I have assumed the government, looking up to the King of kings, and have vowed to God that after the example of my fathers I will be a just and element prince to my people, that I will foster piety and four of God, that I will protect peace will foster piety and fear of God, that I will protect peace and promote the welfare of the country, and that I will be a helper of the poor and distressed and a true guardian of the right. In praying God for strength to fulfil these kingly duties, which His will imposes upon me I am supported by confidence in the Prussian people, which a giance at our past history gives me. In good and in evil days the Prussian people have always stood by their King. Upon this fidelity, which my fathers have found an indissoluble bond at all times of difficulty and danger, I rely, with a consciousness of returning it from the bottom of my heart, as the faithful prince of a faithful people, both equally strong in their devotion to a common Fatherboth equally strong in their devotion to a common Fatherwill vouchaste me wisdom to exercise my kingly office for the welfare of the Fatheriand. WILLIAM.

DISTRUSTFUL OF THE NEW MONARCH. COMMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS ON THE

PROCLAMATIONS OF WILLIAM II. Vienna, June 18.—Viennese opinions of Empero William's proclamations are not very favorable. The "Neue Freie Presse," in a cautious article, says:
"Frederick, as a victorious general, had no need of boasting. William, on the other hand, was only a boy when the great battles which established the German Empire were fought."

The "Tagblatt" thinks that Germany's loss is in reparable, and says: "Frederick aspired to freedom and progress. The new Emperor's manifesto is a of militarism such as has rarely been seen. The "Fremdenblatt" says it hopes that Emperor William's only intention is to strengthen the warlike character of the army, establish order and maintain

London, June 18 .- A dispatch to "The Standard" from Paris, says: "Emperor William's proclamations have sent a cold shiver throughout France. The 'National' says: "They will edify the world. They are the utterances, not of a pastor, but of a slayer of

London, June 18 .- "The Daily News" says: "We think the alarm which the proclamations of Emperor William to the army and navy excites is uncalled for. older sovereign, but the spirit in which the Emperor addresses the army and navy is of less importance

than that in which he receives Bismarck." The Time." says: "The proclamations are worthy of the Emperor and the traditions of his house. Their spirit is not necessarily to be regarded as war like, still less as aggressive. Germany is an armed nation, and only as such, under existing conditions, can she maintain her unity and power. The Em peror has great power, but not enough to be able to ery into a war with a light heart against the wishes

The Standard' save : "It is rather 5 chance et

tone than of policy which introduces the new reign. The color of the immediate future depends less upon the accession of William than upon the real resolutions of Prince Bismarck, who likely has a freer hand than before." Other papers comment upon the addresses in similar strain.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE. A NOBLE EULOGY ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF EMPEROR PREDERICK. London, June 18.-In the House of Comm day the rising of Mr. Smith was the signal for the un-covering of all the members. Mr. Smith moved that an address be presented to Queen Victoria and the Empress of Germany, expressing upon the part of the House of Commons deep concern and condolence on the death of Emperor Frederick.

Mr. Gladstone seconded the motion. He said that the trial that had befallen the German Empress was probably the greatest that could happen to any human eing. Was there any case in which one of so exthe admiration and sympathy and pity of the world? It was touching to reflect upon the enhancements of the great trial, due to the circumstances under which it occurred-the peculiar slowness but certainty of the disease, the extraordinary strength of the sufferer's constitution, and the marvellous additions to the reful professors to secure for the patient a considerable prolongation of life. The English recollections of Frederick reach back over a long series of years. It was in the first period of his married life that he made a deep impression on the minds of the people of Engin him was a personal interest, not alone founded upon his relations to their sovereign, but upon the high qualities of the man, the bright intelligence, wonderful simplicity, gentleness of character and kindliness ities, as time went on, were destined to be followed by the development of others, and when the Crown Prince came to England, after the war of 1870, it was impossible not to be profoundly struck by the fact that one who in youth displayed in so peculiar a degree all the modesty of youth, who had in the field earned distinction among heroes of the world, still remained as if all were con sclous of his supreme worth except himself. His character remained precisely the same in its unassuming gentleness and total absence of pretence as before he had shown the world some claims for its admira-

There might be a disposition to murmur because his reign was so short; but there was another view that should change that murmur into thankfulness. His short period on the throne may be still more glorious in the eyes of the world, and may cause a deeper im pression of the invaluable qualities of his mind and character upon the German people and mankind at It may well be said of him that in the course of his short time on the throne he fulfilled a long service. There was no expectation entertained before he became Emperor that was not fully realized by all we heard here of his daily share in the labors of that State, or by the wise and comprehensive manifestation of his views on the condition of Europe, as made known at the very earliest date to the German Nation and the nations around him. The recollection of his great qualities-his singular union of wisdom with valor, his known attachment to the liberties of his country, his respect for its Constitution, which would have made him a secure guardian of the privileges of the people not less than of the honor of the throne, the winning personal qualities which in him showed forth that most beautiful and appropriate of all associations, that of gentleness with the highest manhood-these recollections, and his continued fortiplayed by many a soldier, and many a martyr, constitute a great and noble inheritance for the German people. We trust that that great Nation through a long period of great Nation through a long period of strength, prosperity and virtue will cherish the memory of Emperor Frederick as among the most precious possessions that can accrue to any people on the earth. (Cheers.)

Lord Hartington thanked Mr. Gladstone for the eloquent expression he had given to the sentiments that prevalled throughout the House.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury moved a similar address of sympathy.

TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD MONARCH. London, June 18.-A funeral service was held at

Balmoral Castle to-day for Emperor Frederick, Queen Victoria was present. Sophia, June 18.-The Bulgarian Court will go into

nourning for three weeks for the late Emperor of

Cairo, June 18 .- A service in memory of Emperor Frederick was held in the German church here to-day. The Egyptian Ministers, the diplomatic corps, a num-

Melbourne, June 18.—Universal marks of respect for the late Emperor of Germany are shown. guns were fired from the forts and military stations Vienna, June 18.-Special sermons were preached

o-day in the Protestant churches of Vienna and

Berlin, June 18.-The Italian Grand Lodge of the Orient has sent a message of condolence to the Grand Lodge of Berlin, saying: "The death of Emperor Frederick is a heavy loss to the Free Masons, the principles of which order he adopted with such enthusiasm." Berlin, June 18.—The "Cologne Gazette" has again

signalized itself. The issue announcing the Emperor's death had only a narrow black border, and since then the payer ras not appeared in meuraing. All the other papers appear in mouraing daily. Gibraltar, June 18.—Minute guns were fired here

out of respect for the late Emperor Frederick. The flags on the various consulates and on the vessels in the harbor were placed at half-mast.

Pesth, June 18.-In the Hungarian delegations today, Herr Smolka, the president, culogized the late Emperor of Germany, and said he hoped Emperor William would piously adhere to Emperor Frederick's traditions, and remain equally Emperor Francis Joseph's faithful friend and ally.

AUSTRIA TO BE READY FOR EMERGENCIES. Vienna, June 18 .- Count Kalnoky, Minister Foreign Affairs for the Empire, in a speech to the Austrian Delegation to-day, said that the change in the Government in Berlin was the most important event in recent political history. The alliance bealready proved strong and there is a reasonable hope that it will survive the second change in the German ruler. Nevertheless, in the absence of security regarding the European situation, it behooves each country to rely upon itself and solidify its defences in view of the possible occurrence of unforeseen events.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN WASHINGTON. Washington, June 18.-The President and the mem-bers of his Cabinet, excepting Secretary Whitney, who is out of the city, and Attorney-General Garland, who is ill, attended the services at the German Lutheran Church in this city this morning at 10:30 in mamory of Emperor Frederick III. Many other distinguished people were in attendance, including nearly all the members of the Diplomatic Corps. The services were simple and impressive. They were conducted by the Rev. J. Mueller, pastor of the church. Appropriate

For other Foreign News, see Third Page. RENEWAL OF THE OLD FIGHT AT WILLIMANTIC

Willimantic, Conn., June 18.-At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Willimantic Savings Institute to-day, a strenuous effort was made by a few friends of ex-Treasurer H. F. Royce to oust Edwin A. Buck from the presidency and to reinstate Royce in his old position as secretary and treasurer. The peculiar transactions of Royce in the manipulation of the books were brought out and the result was the re-election of President Buck by a large majority. while Royce received only four votes for treasurer. The old board of directors was re-elected, with one exception. Frank T. Webb, assistant treasurer, was made treasurer, with Noah D. Webster, late book-keeper of the Windham National Bank, as assistant. The case of the Bank Commissioners in behalf of the State against Royce is now set down for the Septem-ber term.

CHRISTOPHER MEYER DANGEROUSLY ILL. Christopher Meyer, the well-known rubber manufact-urer, is lying dangerously ill at his home, No. 617 Fifthurer, is lying dangerously ill at his home. No. 617 Fifth-ave. He is not allowed to see anybody except the doctor and nurse, and visitors are not admitted to the house. A physician who has been attending Mr. Meyer said last night that the case was a grave one, but that he was not without hope that the patient might recover. Mr. Meyer is over seventy years old, and it is said he has been taking cocaine for some time to lessen his pain.

THE FUNERAL OF D. B. GRANT. Washington, June 13.-The funeral services of Mr. David Beach Grant were held at 1,719 I.sk., yes orday after David Beaca trade we can be a continued to New-York moon, after which the remains were taken to New-York and placed in the family vault at Greenwood Cometery. The pall-bearers were Rear-Admiral Rogers, General Sawterie, Julie John Davis, Dr. William May, John McNEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1888. --- TEN PAGES.

ALDERMAN FITZSIMONS EXPLAINS.

ON BAIL FOR GRAND LARCENY HIMSELF, THOUGH THE CASE NEVER CAME TO TRIAL.

Among the witnesses examined by the Special Grand Jury yesterday in the Aldermanic " boodle" cases was Alderman Fitzsimons, chairman of the Railroad Committee. His activity in pushing forward the legal examination in progress has brought down upon his head the anathemas of the alleged boodlers," and the neighborhood of City Hall was rife yesterday with rumors about former misdeeds which Mr. Fitzsimons had succeeded in covering over. One specific story was that ten years ago he had been indicted for grand larceny, but that through the aid of powerful friends he had never been brought to trial, and that the indictment itself had disappeared. Mr. Fitzsimons was seen at his office, No. 145 Broadway, yesterday, and said that he was glad of the opportunity to tell

all about his indictment, adding: I am very sorry if the indictment itself cannot be found, and if they will bring it up for trial I will not plead the statute of limitations. In May, 1878, I was reading law in the office of ex-Recorder James M. Smith. A man whose name I have forgotten came to me, asking my advice and aid in regard to the purchase of a restaurant located in a basement in Eighth-ave., near Twenty-eighth or Twenty-ninth sts. After some negotiations, \$100 was paid to the owner by my client, through me, in the shape of a deposit, the owner being bound in the receipt, which I drew up, to return the money if we should discover that his representations regarding the business he was doing,

out, and I succeeded in getting the \$100 back again, and returned it to my client. The owner claimed the \$100 as a forfeit, and for the purpose of compelling me to give it back to him tried to get the police of the district to arrest ne, and afterward went to the Jefferson Market Police Court and atempted to get a warrant for me there. I urged both the Sergeant of Police and the Police Justice to comply with the request and let the case be decided, but after learning the testimony both refused on the ground that the \$100 never belonged to the restaurant man. I heard nothing more about the matter until three or four weeks later, when a detective informed me that the complainant had been before the Grand Jury and that

the compininant had been before the Grand Jury and that I was indicted for grand larceny.

Bail was given for my appearance in \$1,000 by my grandfather, and ex-Recorder Smith wrote a letter to the then District-Attorney, Benjamin K. Phelps, requesting him to bring the case to immediate trial. I have heard nothing of it from that day to this. If anybody wants it tried I will assist in getting up a new indictment if the old one cannot be found. The fee I received for saving my client from being defrauded and getting back his \$100 for him was \$20.

Other witnesses besides Aldermen Conkling and Fitzsimons who have been before the Special Grand Jury, it is reported, are Colonel Paimer, counsel for the Tunnel Company, General Roy Stone and several others. It was rumored about the court buildings and the Hall yesterday that five indictments against Aldermen had been found, and that

ments against Aldermen had been found, and that Inspector Byrnes had taken Aldermen Dowling. Mooney, Oakley and Walker into custody. Inquiry at the District-Attorney's office showed that there was no foundation for the report of the arrests, and that no indictments had been found. Assistant District-Attorney Macdona, who is in charge of the Special Grand Jury this week, said that nothing had yet appeared to warrant the reports which were flying about. It is stated that the testimony of some of the witnesses introduced before the Grand Jury fell far short in strength and directness of what had been expected in some quarters.

quarters.

The presence of De Lancey Nicoll at the office of Inspector Byrnes at Police Headquarters and Mr. Nicoll's visit to District-Attorney Fellows, which gave rise to many exciting rumors about the indictment and arrest of "boodle" Aldermen, was found to have no connection with these cases, but to be of a wholly private nature.

A SHIPPING AGENT'S SUICIDE. THE BODY OF CAPTAIN RYDER FOUND IN THE

NORTH RIVER-WHAT HIS FRIENDS SAY. The body of an old man was picked up in the North River yesterday by the tugboat James Watt and taken to Pier A, where it was identified as that of Captain Ben Ryder, of the firm of Lewis & Ryder, shipping agents, of No. 57 West-st. The body was then taken to the Morgue, where it now is. Captain Ryder was last seen alive a week ago yesterday. His part ner, Captain Lewis, told a "Tribune" reporter that on that day Captain Ryder, Captain F. Benjamin and imself were in their office at No. 57 West-st. at a Ryder a dollar. One of them remarked jokingly that he guessed that Captain Lewis did not have money enough left to get home with. The latter re plied that he had, and enough to treat with also, and the three accordingly went out and each drank a small glass of beer. Captain Lewis then left them and went home. Captains Ryder and Benjamin re-mained together talking for some little time, and

remark was "Come up and see us." About 8 o'clock Thomas Hatton, a sailor, went into the office of Lewis & Ryder, and found Captain Ryder writing. He wrote and tore up two on three letters, and finally sealed one, directed it and stamped it. It proved afterward that this was a letter to his wife, telling her that he was tired of life, and that he intended to make away with himself. went out together, and at Hatton's invitation drank another small beer. After Captain Ryder had mailed his letter they separated, Hatton going up West-st. and Ryder up Rector-st. No one is known to have seen him again until his dead body was found yesterday. While Hatton and Ryder were together the latter made the remark that "When a man gets to be

when they finally separated Captain Ryder's last

as old as I am, there is no use in his living."

Captain Lewis said yesterday he could imagine no cause for his partner's suicide unless it was worry about money matters. On the day that he was last seen Captain Ryder tried unsuccessfully to borrow \$50 from a friend, and it is thought that he was dis couraged. He was sixty-six years old and a native of Long Island. He followed the sea all his life until about two years and a half ago, when he formed a partnership with Captain Lewis. He leaves a widow and two grown-up sons. Captain Lewis said further that Captain Ryder and his brothers and sisters hold the oldest deeds to real estate at Rockaway Beach now in possession of other parties and valued at about \$3,000,000. The Ryders have won one suit for the possession of this property, and the case is now pending in the Court of Appeals. He also said that Captain Ryder had told him that the occupants had offered \$200,000 to settle, but the family had refused it although he himself favored the settlement. It is thought that the delay and anxiety over this suit had a tendency to discourage him and led him to

DANGEROUS TO TRIFLE WITH UNCLE SAM. Philadelphia, June 18 (Special).-This morning by the Government for a post office building in Camden. Peter Greenwaldt, a liquor-dealer, who contracted to sell his property at No. 26 North Third-st. to the United States Government for \$1,700, has sold the same property to Joseph Klein for \$2,400. The lot is one of thirteen properties, forming the site accepted by the Government. A prominent lawyer speaking of the action of Greenwaldt, said this evening, "The deed to Klein is practically of no value, and Greenwaldt will probably lose his property, and get not more than one-half of what the Government origi-nally agreed to give him."

Boston, June 18.—Bunker Hill Day is being cele brated in about the usual manner. Mercantile busi ness and operations in the Exchange are generally suspended, and the daily papers will omit their evening editions. The interest of the day centres in Charlestown, where the parades and exercises at the monu-ment take place. There will be a number of civic parades, two games of baseball between the Bostons and Chicagoes, regattas of Dorchester and Bay View Yacht clubs, and a number of minor sports.

DEATH OF AN IMPRISONED BANK WRECKER. Joliet, Ill., June 18.-Benjamin T. O. Hubbard died at Joliet Prison yesterday. He was the cashier of the First National Bank of Monmouth, which his shortage of \$115,000 wrecked in 1885.

FLIGHT OF A DEFAULTING TAX RECEIVER Belvidere, N. J., June 18.-An investigation into the accounts of Major J. C. Tibbells, city tax-receiver of Lambertville reveals a shortage of from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The Major has disappeared. His bondsmen will be prosecuted.

Chicago, June 18.—Mrs. Emory A. Storrs, widow of the noted lawyer and advocate, is lying at the house of a friend in this city, suffering from a stroke of

paralysis, from which the physicians say there is no

PENNSYLVANIA TOWN DESTROYED. THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

THREE MUNDRED HOUSES BURNED-MANY PER SONS ESCAPING ONLY IN THEIR NIGHT-CLOTHES. Pittsburg, Penn., June 18 .- The town of Dubois in the northern lumber region of Pennsylvania, was almost wiped out of existence this afternoon by a conflagration. Nearly 300 houses are in

The fire broke out at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the Baker House, in Railroad-ave., in the centre of the town, and owing to the high wind blowing at the time, could not be controlled until it had destroyed the whole business portion of the town and several hundred residences. The loss is put by insurance agents at \$1,000,000, but this is likely a large estimate, and as most of the insurance is written outside of town, the agents who have placed the most of it cannot be seen to obtain any figures. An area a mile long by an average of almost half a mile wide, extending from the Rochester collieries store to the Terpe House, and to the extreme end of Long-st., on the east side of town, is a complete ruin. Blackened walls and piles of coals are all that is left of one of the most prosperous towns within one hundred miles. Three thousand people are homeless and destitute tonight, and in need of immediate aid, or they must suffer. The flames spread so rapidly, that many of them escaped with barely the clothing which they wore. The origin of the fire could not be most plansible is that a kitchen flue was defective. A fire engine came at 7 o'clock from Renova, but by that time the mischief was done and it afforded little aid. At midnight the fire exhausted itself, having no more material to work on. insurance is light, as the companies were afraid of the wooden buildings of which the town is so largely built. Therefore the losses are largely not be verified. John Dubois, the lumber king, it is rumored, determined to give \$100,000 to the

## A HEAVY LOSS IN DANBURY. THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED COVERED A SPACE OF

Danbury, June 18.—Danbury was to-day the scene of the most extensive fire ever known in Connecticut. The loss is probably \$125,000, but it is yet impossible to obtain accurate figures. Though now under con spreading during the night should the wind rise. The Fire Department is making a desperate fight. eral men have been forced to leave the scene from prostration on account of the intense heat. The fire started shortly after 3 p. m. in Armstrong & Co.'s box shop in Canal-st. The field of the fire covers more than twenty acres.

TWO HUNDRED PUDDLERS OUT OF WORK. AN ENORMOUS STRIKE THREATENED BY THE

READING IRON WORKS EMPLOYES Reading, Penn., June 18.—The puddlers of Seyfert's large mill at Naomi, this county, refused to go to work this morning owing to a 10 per cent reduction in wag-s which was to have gone into effect to-day, and the works, in which 200 hands are employed, are now idle. A 10 per cent reduction was to have gone into effect in the wages of the 2,500 hands employed by the Reading Iron Works to-day. The employed the company's tube works, rolling mill, anthracite furnaces and sheet mill went to work this morning under protest at the reduced wages until July 1, ex-cepting the fifty employes of the company's steam forge, who positively refuse to accept the reduction. The wages difficulty of all the men has been referred to the United Council of Knights of Labor. The management has informed the men that they will be treated with as individuals only and that no Knights of Labor committees will be recognized. An extensive

THE STRIKING ERICKMAKERS AND THE LAW. Verplancks, N. Y., June 18.—The four brickmakers arrested on Friday have been released in \$1,000 ball to answer the charges of conspiracy and assault. after careful investigation and deliberation, vote John Gallagher was to-day arrested on the same charge, and held in the same amount of ball, which was furnished. It is alleged that the Grand Jury found indictments against thirty brickmakers for conspiracy, and that bench warrants have been issue for only five.

GENERAL SHERIDAN GAINING IN STRENGTH. Washington, June 18.-The following bulletin on General Sheridan's condition was issued to-day at 9

has been comfortable. He slept well and restfully last night and has been quiet and composed all day, except that he has coughed rather more than usual this afternoon. His pulse and respiration are satisfactory. He is gaining in muscular strength. His appetite is good. The tone of his mind is improving. O'Reilly, Matthews, Byrne, Yarrow."

VERDICT FOR MORE THAN A MILLION.

Chicago, June 18 .- A monster verdict in the case of Augustin I. Ambler against Rodney M. Whipple was entered in Judge Clifford's court to-day. It was for \$1,002,491, of which \$677,434 was for debt, and \$325,057 for interest and costs since 1880. In 1869, Ambler and Whipple formed a partnership in Washington to manage a patent steam petroleum gas generator, and Ambler assigned his one-half interest in trust to Whipple. Suit was brought in 1870 by Ambler, who charged violation of trust. He secured a verdict in 1880, after the case had gone to the Supreme Court of the United States. Whipple disappeared, but five years later was found in Chicago, and suit was begun here. The defence was based upon the statute of limitations.

WILL SOMERSET COUNTY BE A NEW OIL FIELD! Gas Company has made application for a charter. The incorporators are George Johnston, Peter J. Urling, William McCallin, John D. Biggert and George R. The intention is to develop an oil field in the almost untested district of Somerset County. About six months ago the officials of the poor farm in that county began to drill an extensive well. Such indications of water impregnated with oil were found as to make the discovery a most valuable one. Samples of the oil have been tested by experts, all of the tests having shown it to be a very fine grade of petroleum. As a result the company now has in its hands leases for nearly 20,000 acres of land. Sufficient wells will be drilled thoroughly to test the field.

A DICTATORIAL TRADE UNION. Philadelphia, June 18 (Special).—"The Evening Herald and "Sunday Mercury" have received answers from Typographical Union No. 2, of this city, to their request for membership. The owners of the papers asked to retain four of their present compositors, but the union insisted that all their men who had been turned out of "The Herald" must be reinstated. Under these restrictions it is doubtful if the papers will become members.

FAILED TO AGREE UPON A VERDICT. Nashville, Tenn., June 18.-The trial of Joseph R. Banks and John Cockrill, for the killing of John J. Littleton, Editor of "The National Review," in December, was brought to a close this morning. jury reported ten for acquittal and two for fifteen imprisonment. The verdict was received with applause. The judge dismissed the jury, several of whom were ill.

VOLUNTARILY CONFESSING TO A MURDER. Philadelphia, June 18 (Special).—George M. Day ralked into the Central Station this morning and confessed to having killed Theodore Clemmer in a fight at Gloucester yesterday. Ho said that Clemmer was drunk and had assaulted him with a club, and in turn be pleased. he picked up a heavy stick and dealt Clemmer a crushing and fatal blow on the head.

SECRETARY WHITNEY'S NARROW ESCAPE. Washington, June 18. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney and their daughter Pauline were passengers on the train of the Virginia Midland road which met with an accident at Pope's Head Run on Saturday night. They

sustellined no injuries, however, and proceeded on their way to White Sulphur Springs by the next train. A REVERSE FOR THE YOUNG NAPOLEON. Cincinnati, June 18.—Judge Taft to-day refused to enjoin Julius Dexter and others, at the suit of Cromwell, Ivee's assignee, from voting 1,640 shares of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock, which Cromwell alleges had been pledged to secure a loan and had fallen improperly into the defendant's hands.

WAITING FOR A BALLOT. NO CERTAINTY FOR ANY CANDIDATE.

VIEWS OF DELEGATES AS VARIED AS EVER

THE NEW-YORKERS UNANIMOUS FOR DEPEW-THE REST OF THE STATES STILL UNSETTLED

-THE SHERMAN AND HARRISON MEN IN DOUBT AS TO THE EFFECT OF MR. DEPEW'S CANDIDACY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, June 18 .- The most singular feature of the situation here is the sistent delay in crystallization. The sult is a dulness, so far as outward indications go, almost equal to that of the cut-anddried convention at St. Louis, and a degree of uncertainty which the veteran politicians agree is without a parallel in former conventions. less than eleven "favorite sons" are in the field, tying up eleven State delegations with two-fifths of the vote of the Convention, taking into consideration the votes of their States alone. The

list is as follows:

The name of Mayor Fitler properly belongs in this slate, but at the hour of writing his vote cannot be foretold with certainty. If he should determined. Various causes are given, but the | be put before the Convention and receive thirty. or forty votes, the number of votes that are really held aloof from the serious balloting and count for nothing will be considerably increased. The placing of State candidates in the field, which has been carried to such length in this Convention, is both a cause and effect of the prevailing confusion and uncertainty. In some cases these candidates are put forward purely as a compliment, and not because there is any real expectation on or two persons had perished, but this story could the part of the delegation that their favorite can win. Nevertheless, the vote is held away from other candidates quite as effectually for a time, at least, as if they were in the field for fighting purposes. In other cases they are brought forward for no other purpose than to serve the delegation as a convenient shelter until it finds the time ripe for declaring itself. A large number of votes are now held back in this way, waiting for developments; and when you have the forces on both sides watching each other, and each waiting for the other to begin, the result is inaction, not to say

ANXIOUS TO CHOOSE THE MOST AVAILABLE MAN.

One powerful contributing cause to this situation is the fact that so large a proportion of the delegates come here without personal preferences, anxious only for success, eager to know who is really the strongest candidate, and feeling that the situation demands great care and deliberation in the choice of a candidate. These men are actually unwilling to commit themselves hastily and are not ready to take a stand before having looked over the ground thoroughly. Their attitude was well expressed by Senator Hoar in his speech to-day to the Massachusetts delegation. He told them that his personal preference was for Senator Sherman, who was his ideal of what a public man should be and of what a man should be to occupy the Presidential chair. But he was not prepared to urge that the delegation should commit themselves to his candidacy at this time. They should canvass the situation carefully, and try to determine who is the strongest candidate, without regard to any personal preferences, and then nominate him. If, he said, they found that any one candidate was likely to receive 5,000 votes more in one of the doubtful States than another, it was their duty to nominate him, waiving all personal likes and dislikes. As a means of accomplishing this end, he urged that the delegation should, as a unit, as something they owed both to themreceived, and in which no doubt a large proportion of the delegates are acting.

INSTANCES OF THE PREVAILING UNCERTAINTY. That the Massachusetts delegation are as yet far from knowing who is the best man, or from being ready to vote as a unit for him, is sufficiently shown by the estimate made by one of their number of their preferences. This was as follows: Sherman six, Alger 10, Allison two, Gresham two, Lincoln two, Depew two, Harrison four, and this vote is yet, in its way, probably typical of most of the New-England delegations and of others as Anything further from crystallization could hardly be imagined. The formal announcement of Mr. Depew's candidacy, which came this morning as every one expected, though it was not really decided upon until the last moment, does not remove this uncertainty at all. With any other candidate than Depew, the solid vote of New-York would probably be equivalent to a nomination. His railroad connections seem to make him the one man alone New-York cannot nominate. It seems a cruel and unjust prejudice that is quoted against him by the men of the West and Northwest, but it is not the first time a brilliant and popular man has suffered from such prejudices. The opinion has been frequently expressed to-day that if he should remain in the field a long time it may result in the nomination Pittsburg, June 18 (Special).-The Somerset Oil and being made without the help of New-York, instead of the Empire State being the arbiter of the situation, as so many have expected. The theory is that the delegates of other States who fear the effect of Mr. Depew's nomination in the Northwest will rush to the support of some other candidate, probably Sherman or Harrison, in order to make sure that Depew shall not get the prize. CONSIDERING GENERAL HARRISON'S CHANCES. Some of the Harrison leaders say frankly that

they fear the effect of the situation upon their candidate, believing that if there seems to be any might be to Sherman as the leading candidate and the one most easily nominated. On the other hand, there are many to whom Harrison seems to have the great advantage of position. Sherman's State is not doubtful. Harrison's is. He seems to be regarded as a safe, conservative candidate, the only weak spot in whose record is his position on the Chinese question, which can hardly be so imporant as it was when this was still open to controversy. Harrison has scattering votes in a number of States, which are often seeds of more votes. The Gresham movement is attracting far less atwho has been identified with it said to-day that it had collapsed, but Gresham's friends do not give it up publicly, and are still hard at work. It is still the general opinion that Allison's canvass, though conducted with an abundance of enthusiasm, is not making much headway in the earry Iowa works against him. There have been number of converts among the negro delegates from the South. Only the first ballot will show how much basis there is for these rumors, General Alger is personally conceded to be an estimable man, but the methods of his managers have destroyed whatever chance he may have had of the nomination. Should Sherman at any time get the solid vote

of Pennsylvania, his position will at once become very formidable. His supporters were never so confident as now. This is as much as can be said with safety now, though the Convention meets tomorrow. But it is to be remembered that with a score of nominating speeches to be made the first ballot can hardly come before Thursday, and even that first ballot will be confused and confusing NEW-YORK DELEGATION FOR DEPEW HE PUTS THE CASE FRANKLY AGAINST HIM-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE DELEGATES PROMPTLY VOTE TO SUPPORT HIM— EX-SENATOR PLATT DECLARES THE SITUATION COMPLICATED.

Chicago, June 18.—The corridors and hallways of the Grand Pacific Hotel were densely crowded with politicians and delegates this morning, but one found that the greatest mass of was to be seen before the doors of the parlors of the New-York delegation on the second floor of the hotel. There was the centre of interest. Early in the morning a meeting of the New-York delegates had been called to meet at noon and there was a general desire to know the result of this meeting, as it was anticipated that Chauncey M. Depew might then define his position. Was he, or was he not, a candidate for President? Would be have the support of the delegates of New-York State if he should proclaim himself a candidate? These were the questions that were constantly asked by the delegates from other States as the New-York delegates were slowly filing into their room. What added to the uncertainty was the knowledge that Mr. Depew and his friends the night before had been debating the advisability of his becoming a candidate.

A leading Repudlican had gone to Mr. Depew last night and in a most earnest manner had advised him not to become a candidate, on the ground that he could not carry the Northwestern States. Mr. Depew was reported to have replied that he was aware of the opposition to his candidacy in the Northwest, and that he did not know but that it would prevent his becoming a candidate. Still his friends were attempting to learn the actual state of feeling toward him in the Northwest, and he should be guided in his decision respecting his candidacy by their reports. So much in earnest was the gentleman referred to that he sought out Mr. Depew again this morning and repeated his arguments about the Northwest, and added that if Mr. Depew became a candidate before Convention, a Western candidate President would be inevitably chosen. Depew in reply is reported to have said that the reports he had received from the Northwest were of an indecisive nature, and his visitor left him under the impression that Mr. Depew would not become a candidate. When the New-York delegation at last met behind closed doors, some of Mr. Depew's friends said that he was still undecided, while others said that he would be a candi-From the character of the action of Mr. Depew's friends in the meeting it was obvious that they had no programme for the announcement of his candidacy. The members of the delegation were called to order by ex-Speaker James W. Husted, of Peckskill, who nominated George B. Sloan for temporary chairman. The motion was adopted, and O. G. Warren, of "The Buffalo Commercial," was then elected temporary secretary.

Mr. Depew, upon motion of Stephen B. French, was elected permanent chairman of the delegation. There was applause at this selection. Then Jesse Johnson, of Brooklyn, was elected vice-president, and R. R. Hamilton, of New-York, as secretary. All this took but three minutes, and in two minutes more Senator Hiscock had been elected New-York representative upon the Committee on Resolutions; Mr. Husted, a member of the Committee on Rules; Congressman John B. Weber, of Buffalo, of the Committee on Credentials, and Senator George B. Sloan, of Oswego, of the Committee on Permanent Organization. This was rapid work. Only about five minutes had been taken in executing it, and there was a pause, as every one was waiting for something to be done. All eyes were turned upon Chauncey M. Depew, who was unconcernedly observing the proceedings.

" If there is no more business before the delegation," said Chairman Sloan, carelessly, "perhaps some one had better move that we adjourn." James W. Husted, well known as an intimate friend of Mr. Depew, upon hearing this remark of Mr. Sloan, said: "Mr. Chairman, I move that

this delegation do Edjourn until 4 p. m. Every one supposed this motion of Husted's meant that Mr. Depew preferred to defer action on his candidacy until 4 p. m., and the motion to adjourn was carried by a unanimous vote. Before Chairman Sloan could declare it carried, a whisper went around that Senator Hiscock desired the adjournment postponed for several moments in order that some important business might be transacted. Several of the delegates who had risen from their chairs and were walking toward the door paused and turned about to listen to what was to be said. They saw that Senator Hiscock had left his seat and was talking earnestly with Mr. Depew and William H. Robertson and was apparently urging them to some course of At last Mr. Depew apparently gave his consent to whatever Mr. Hiscock was urging him MR. DEPEW SPEAKING OF HIS CANDIDACY.

Mr. Depew, addressing Chairman Sloan, said

that he should like to say to all the delegates what he had intended to say to each of them personally a little later in the day. He might as well address his remarks to all of them when they were together as separately. They had no doubt noticed in the newspapers the reference to his possible candidacy for the Presidency. His name had been talked about a good deal and he saw no reason why he should not take the members of the New-York delegation into his confidence in the matter. He had never seriously thought of becoming a candidate until he had reached Chicago, and had been urged by so many persons to become one in the interest of the Republican party. Certain objections had been made to him as a candidate for President, and these objections should be carefully considered by the members of the delegation. He was president of five great lines of railways, and had more property in his care than almost any other man in America. He was sorry to say that his indiprobability of Depew's nomination, the tendency vidual receipts, as the guardian of all these millions of property, were not large and did not compare favorably with the amount of property, concerned. His candidacy would introduce a new element into the canvass, an element which he thought should be carefully considered. His position as the president of several great railways had led to the statement being made that, if he were nominated, the Republican vote in the Granger States would fall off, and while he had not found this danger so great as it had been pointed out to him in the East, he still thought it should be carefully contention than it did. One well-known journalist sidered. Looked at from a personal point of view. he thought his nomination would be unwise, but if it would aid the Republican party to elect a President, he was willing to make the personal sacrifice involved. It had been his own judgment that he should not be a candidate, in view of the opposition of the Granger States. He would defer, shape of votes. The fact that any Republican can however, to the judgment of his fellow-delegates from New-York, and upon them must fall the remany rumors that Alger's friends were making a sponsibility of the decision whether or not he would be a candidate. Mr. Depew's speech was loudly applauded by the delegates.

He had scarcely taken his seat when ex-Con-

gressman James S. Smart, of Cambridge, Washington County, said: "Mr. Chairman, I move that Mr. Depew be made the candidate for President of the New-York delegation, and that we all cast our votes for him." Solon B. Smith added as an amendment to Mr. Smart's motion " and that the vote upon the motion be taken by yeas and nays."

UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE DELEGATION. Both motions were adopted, and the roll was man on the roll. "Aye," said ex-Senator Warner Miller, next on the roll. Mr. Depew, the third delegate-at-large, did not vote. Thomas C. Platt, the fourth of the delegates-at-large, was con